

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 23, 1891.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PADDOCK, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany H. R. 12722.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12722) granting a pension to Elizabeth R. Lowry, widow of Fielding Lowry, late assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, have examined the same, and report:

After a careful examination of the evidence in this case the committee find the facts correctly stated in the appended House report, and recommend that the bill do pass.

HOUSE REPORT.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12722) granting a pension to Elizabeth R. Lowry, submit the following report:

Elizabeth R. Lowry is the widow of Fielding Lowry, who served as captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers from June 18, 1861, to June 30, 1865. He was on the staff of Generals Schenck, Rosecrans, Wadsworth, and others; acted as chief quartermaster, First Army Corps, and while on duty with the First Division of said corps received injuries from the fall of his horse which disabled him thereafter for active field service. On January 2, 1863, he was admitted to the officers' hospital, Georgetown, D. C., with contusion of perineum, and remained under treatment for several months.

Dr. J. C. Reese testifies that Captain Lowry was a healthy man at entry into service; that on his return from the Army he suffered from asthma, varicose veins, and internal injuries said to have resulted from a fall of his horse, and that his health grew worse until his brain became affected, and finally he committed suicide on November 13, 1882.

Assistant Adjutant-General Breck, U. S. Army, testifies to Captain Lowry's valuable services and his shattered health in the year of 1863.

General Rosecrans also bears testimony to the efficiency of said officer while serving on the former's staff.

Hon. Don Piatt testifies that Captain Lowry came to the service in good health; but that it became impaired by the privations and exposure incident to his assiduous discharge of duty, and that he did not recover after discharge, but, on the contrary, grew worse until the system became shattered and the brain disordered.

The claim of the widow has been rejected because the evidence is not deemed sufficient to connect the insanity with the service. While the record shows treatment for the aforesaid injury and also for other ailments, yet the death of the late Surgeon-General Woodward, under whose care Captain Lowry was placed, precludes the possibility of further information as to the extent of said injury.

Your committee, however, believe that the claim is meritorious and that the long and valuable services of this officer entitle his widow to a favorable consideration of Congress, in particular as her needy condition calls for assistance, and therefore return the bill with the recommendation that it do pass.